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ARAB CALIPHATE IN CENTRAL ASIA TO BE TAKEN COVERAGE OF THE ISSUE OF SOURCES

Abstract: The article highlights the Stages of Introducing Islam into Central Asia and the conquests of Movaraunnahr by the Arabs on the basis of primary sources and scientific literature.

Key words: conquest, truce (formal agreement), emir, Movaraunnahr, Khorasan, al-Sinj Castle, Maymurg, Buhorhudot, Qabaj Xotun, Tug'shoda, al-Hajjaj, Qutayba ibn Muslim, G'urak.

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Introduction

It is known from the history that, after defeating Sassanid state, one of the largest empires of his time, The Arab Caliphate paid the main attention to the Movaraunnahr regions. The beginning of the Arab military movements in Central Asia dates back to the period of the third Caliph Osman ibn Affan [footnote:1]. In 651 year, in the time of Abdullah bin Amir bin Kurayz, the governor of Khorasan,[footnote:2] Hatim Ibn al-Nu'man al-Bakhiliy took Marv peacefully[1:59]. Only 7 farsakh from Sarahs, al-Sinj fortress between the Marvin and Mary ar-Rud roads was taken by force [1:14]. According to at-Tabari, Abdullah Ibn Amir with the governor of Marv Abraha made a formal agreement for 2 million 200 thousand or 6 million 200 thousand dirhams[footnote: 3]. Also, at that time the north part of current Afghanistan, the north-eastern part of Iran and from southern Turkmenistan to Amudarya regions, that is Khorasan [3:99], occupied by the Arabs. The center of this region was the city of Marv [4: 108]. It is the Khorasan province that served as a base stronghold for military campaigns of the Arabs to Movaraunnahr. Marv was the first in Central Asia that was occupied by Arabs. A formal agreement was signed between the Khalefah's Khurasan governor Ibn Amir and Marv population [5: 109]. According to Ahmad Balazuriy [footnote: 4] Ibn al-Amir occupied all the land to the Amudarya. When the residents of Movaraunnahr knew this, they asked for a truce. In

fact, Ibn Omir signed this truce and sent his people to get the compensation specified in it[1:17].

Materials and Methods

Arabs' military movements to Central Asia are divided into two stages by historians. The first covers the years 650 / 651-705. In this period, Arabs made small military movements not to fully occupy this territory but this was the purpose of carrying out military training, to test the military power of local administrators, to store geographic, military, economic, political data associated with region. In the second period, that is among 705 / 6-715 years, Central Asia was fully occupied by the Arab Caliphate [4: 107-108].

From mid-seventh century, one of the features observed in the history of Central Asia was connected with the attacks of Tan Empire to western Turkish Khanate, which began in 640 year. This made Western Turks fight on two fronts. Turkish property in Central Asia and the deterioration of the political situation in Western Turkish Khanate, accelerated Arab military campaigns. According to researchers, 654 Arab troops Maymurg' [footnote: 5] attack was aimed at the study of the internal situation in Movaraunnahr [5: 110].

658-659 years. Tan Empire and the Uighur Khanate troops occupied main region of Western Turkish Khanate, a large part of Yettisuv. As a result, the Western Turkish Khanate more weakened [6: 154]. The Arab armies that used it, attacked Turkuler

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(yabg'u) in Chagani in 667. In order to make large-scale military campaigns in Khorasan and strengthen the political situation, Marv governor Omair ibn Ahmar [footnote: 6] moved 25 thousands of Arab inhabitants from Basra and Kufato Khorasan and placed them as a military garrison to five locations. Ibn al-Ahmar Arab was the first governor that moved Arabs to Marv[1:20]. The goal was, first of all, to ensure the safety of the occupied territories and, secondly, to prepare campaigns to the next floor. However, as a result of growing internal conflicts for power in Caliphate, Arab movements to Movaraunnahr was delayed for some period [4: 108].

According to Narshakhi, in the fall of 673 year, Mu'awiya ibn Abi Sufyan [footnote: 7] based on the order of Mu'awiya ibn Abi Sufyan, the Khorasan governor Obaidullah ibn Ziyad [3:99] crossed Caihun River and occupied Poykand (the Karakul district in the current Bukhara region) and Romiton, also besieged city of Bukhara. In 680, when king of Bukhara Bidun Buxorxudot died, his son Crown Tug'shoda was still a breastfeeding child [7:92]. Therefore, Qabaj Xotun, a widow Buxorxudot, got the throne. Arab soldiers lined up outside the city and turned slings into the city. Qabaj Xotun sent people to Western Turks and asked for help, and she also sent people to Obaidullah ibn Ziyad to require seven days. Moreover, she sent many gifts mentioning, "I obey you". Because there was no help from the Turks in seven days, Qabaj Xotun again sent people to Obaidullah ibn Ziyad to ask for another seven days. Finally, the Turkish troops arrived and others were gathered together, so the army increased.

According to Narshakhi, there were many wars and finally disbelievers defeated, the Muslims harassed and killed most of them. Muslims captured weapons, clothing, gold and silver plated objects and prisoners. They also took Qabaj Xotun'sa slipper boots with socks. They were decorated with gold and precious stones, their value was two hundred thousand dirhams [7: 115].

In 676 Said bin Osman after becoming Emir of Khorasan, crossed the Caihun River and came to Bukhara. Bukhara's ruler Qabaj Xotun sent people to him, declared that there was a truce with the former emir of Khorasan Obaidullah ibn Ziyad and gave him gifts. All of a sudden, Sughd, Kesh (Shakhrisabz) and Nakhshab (Karshi) troops arrived to help. Qabaj Xotun declared that she regretted giving an offer for consolidation of peace proposals and sending gifts. Said ibn Osman sent gifts back: "Among us there is no peace," he said. After that, the Arab army and the Turkish army lined up opposite. Allah left panic into the hearts of disbelievers, the Turkish army moved back. When Qabaj Xotun left without any choice, she again sent people to Said ibn Osman, asked for a truce and sent a large amount of compensation. Nevertheless, Said declared that he want to go to Sogd and Samarkand and he requested a foreclosed man in

order not to get a problem while passing Bukhara. Qabaj Xotun sent eighty foreclosed people constituting khanazade and farmers of Bukhara[footnote: 8] to Said Bin Osman [7: 116].

Said Bin Osman did not face a serious opposition in Bukhara, in 676 after a month siege of Samarkand he reached an agreement [6: 111]. According to Narshakhi, the Said Bin Osman won many battles in Samarkand and Sogdand returned with many spoils. When he arrived in Bukhara, Qabaj Xotun sent people mentioning "you arrived safely, now leave us pledge". Said, "I still did not calm with you, before I cross Ceyhan, hostages will be with me," he replied. After he crossed Ceyhan, a woman sends a man, "wait until I reached Marv", after reaching Marv and Nishapur, then Kufa he took them to Medina. When he came to Medina, he ordered his slaves to put away swords of hostages and took their expensive clothes, gold and silver, in exchange for simple clothes, put them to sowing works. They expressed disappointment, "How can this man give us shame? He made us slaves and we die with doing useful work rather than with the humiliation". They closed the doors of Said's palace, killed him, and that they were put to death [7: 117-118].

Then, 61 AH (680/681) by the Caliph Yazid bin Muawiya ibn Ziyad (681-684) was appointed as emir of Khorasan and Sijiston and came to Khorasan. Taber based on the data of a Sheikh gave information that Khorasan residents did not adore any emirs, but only Muslim ibn Ziyad got that greatest love, so more than 20 thousand children were named Salim [8:35].

In 64 (683 \ 684) when Caliph Yazid bin Muawiya died, Mu'awiya bin Yazid bin Muawiya got caliphate throne. Abdullah ibn Hazim ibn Zabyon as-Sulami, who was from Kaysiy generation, rebelled and got Khorasan deputies and he headed Khorasan up to 72 (691 \ 692). But as-Sulayman was killed as a result of the conflict among Arabs. In 73 (692 \ 693) Buxayr bin Vishax al-Sakafiy, a year later, Umayya ibn Abdullah was appointed as governor of Khorasan. Khorasan situation was somewhat broken, and the governors were replaced frequently.

In 705 (705-715) Qutayba ibn Muslim appointed as emir of Khorasan by al-Hajjaj [footnote: 9]. Qutayba was the first to strengthen the rule of the Arab caliphate in Movaraunnahr [9]. Qutayba Muslim came to Khorasan and dominated the whole Khorasan and conquest of Tohariston ended during his period. On December 12, 706 Qutayba crossed Ceyhan River, besieged city of Poykand. After fifty-day siege, residents of the occupied city seeking to secure peace with Qutayba, left them Warqa ibn Nasr Bohiliy as leader and went to Bukhara [7: 120]

In 708-709 Bukhara and the surrounding lands were conquered. In 710-year Nasaf and Kesh were also conquered. After that, Qutayba Muslim started preparing to capture Samarkand - the main city of Sogd. However, because of the conflict between

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Chagon and Khurzod, captured Khorezm within a short period of time. 712-year Samarkand attacked and overthrew King Tarkhun. After this event, the G'urak got throne as king of Sogd and Samarkand (710-737) and was against the Arabs. G'urak resisted against the Arabs, but Qutayba won another victory. According to a formal agreement between both parties, in the end, G'urak was forced to pay compensation of 200 thousand dirhams per year, as well as the Arabs, to give up the largest community of Samarkand – Afrasiab to the Arabs. Qutayba build a mosque in the city, and G'urak was appointed as governor of Samarkand, Kesh and Nasafi by him [4: 109].

Qutayba ibn Muslim added in 713 Chach oasis, in 715 Ferghana Valley at to the caliphate and captured areas to the Kashgar. As a result, the Central Asian nations accepted Islam [4: 110].

In summary, we can say that the process of adding Central Asia to the Arab Caliphate is reflected in primary sources in Persian and Arabic languages in detail. But they are not yet fully explored. Related to this issue, making in-depth research of primary sources helps enriching the history of the region, including management systems in our regions that change the state of knowledge about the new information and enrichment.

Footnotes

1. The third caliph Osman ibn Affan ibn Abul Os ibn Omayya (AH) was caliphate in 24-35 years (AD 644-655). In the period of Osman ibn Affan period for the first time the full text of the Qur'an was written by calligraphers using the Arabic alphabet. Friday prayers, performing namaz in groups, to say khutba in al-'id days were established. Shura - the police service was introduced for the first time.

2. Abdullah bin Amir bin Kurayz - 29 / 649-50 in his 25 years was appointed as governor of Basra and Iraq. He captured Khorasan's Nishapur, Sarahs, Abivard, Merv, Balkh, at Tolaqon and the cities of al-Foyrob by force, Omul, Mary, ar-Rud, Kharot and Kabul were obtained with peace, he was first appointed as emir of Khorasan.

3. Khorasan is located in the south-west of the historical region of Central Asia. His name in Pahlavi language means xwrasan - "sunrise" and "east".

4. Balazuriy - Abul Abbas Ahmad bin Yahya bin Jabir ibn Dawood al-Khatib al-Baghdadi al-Balazuriy (death 279 / 892-893) first wrote a book about the wars the Arabs conquered. His origin was Persian. The author of "Futuh al-Buldan" (the "The Conquest of countries").

5. Maymurg' –was one of the 9 independent properties in Zarafshan, Kashkadarya and one of the major rivers of the Amu Darya basin in the Middle Ages, a small independent kingdom near the Samarkand.

6. Omayr bin Ahmad al-Yashkuriy- was the commander of Arab army. In 27 / 647-48 he was the Khorasan governor for one year in the period of Caliph Osman ibn Affan. In 45 / 665-66 in the period of Caliph Abu Bakr al-Iraq Ziyad ibn Abu Sufyan, the Caliph of Muoviya and al-Iraq, was appointed as a governor to the city of Marv and its province.

7. Muoviya I – one of the Omayyad caliphs, caliphate period: 661-680.

8. Farmers - the first name given to the village rulers in Central Asia, in the Middle Ages.

9. Hajjaj - the vicar of the eastern part of the Arab Caliphate, in 694-714 years, al-Hajjaj ibn Yusuf; man renowned for his brutal.

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